

ABMAC Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR  MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

Vol. X, No. 1

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

JUNE, 1948

ABMAC PREXY TO GIVE SPECIAL COURSE IN NANKING

A new project will be inaugurated in China this July when Dr. Magnus I Gregersen, ABMAC President and Professor of Physiology at College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his colleague, Dr. Walter S. Root, conduct a three week special course at the National Central University in Nanking.

Fifteen men from various medical centers throughout China will come to Nanking to study the two techniques that will be taught during the course. According to Dr. Gregersen, both techniques are of "basic value in research, teaching and clinical practice."

Division of the work is so planned that Dr. Gregersen will work with the group on blood volume, knowledge of which is of major importance in transfusions and cases of shock. Dr. Root will teach the new Scholander-Roughton method for measuring the blood gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide, that are so important in the control of breathing. This method also permits the study of carbon monoxide poisoning. Both techniques are considered "field methods" and are ideal for conditions that exist in China where laboratory facilities are largely inadequate.

Dr. Tsai Chiao, head of the Department of Physiology at the university, and his colleague, Dr. Wu Chentze, an ABMAC fellow of 1946, are to collaborate with the visiting instructors.

In order that equipment for the course may be set up in the Nanking University laboratory, Dr. Root sailed on the SS President Wilson from Los Angeles on May 8th.

Dr. Gregersen plans to leave by air, arriving in Shanghai by the fifteenth of June. He will then proceed at once to Nanking where he and Dr. Root intend to begin some preliminary experiments. These will be carried on and further investigated by the men participating in the course during the

three weeks and later on at their own laboratories.

A movie camera, two still cameras of the miniature type and a supply of both black-and-white and color film will be included in Dr. Gregersen's equipment.

Both doctors hope to see as much of China and of ABMAC activities there as possible during their short stay, although the trip is not in any sense a survey of ABMAC project. The photographic equipment will be used whenever feasible to record their experiences.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The ABMAC Fellowship program was broadened recently to include five colleges of the United Boards of Christian Colleges in China. This year, therefore, fellows will be brought to America from the seven government medical schools previously included in the Fellowship Program and from these five Christian medical colleges in addition.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHINA

To combat the scarcity of health education material, medical reference books and journals, equipment has been sent to the National Institute of Health in China. The shipments included a complete letter press with a full supply of English type of different faces and sizes, still and movie cameras, film, projectors, equipment for photo reproduction, and supplies for the manufacture of teaching aids. Chinese type for the letter press will be purchased in China by NIH. The press will be set up in Nanking to be used for the printing of health posters, health education pamphlets, a medical journal similar to that of the American Medical Association, and medical textbooks.

Forty-one microscopes for medical research and teaching, purchased in December 1947 at a total cost of \$10,000, were shipped to China on February 9.

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1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
Cooperating with United China Relief

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Editor
Lilyan Foo



Twenty were assigned to Lanchow Medical College and 21 to National Hsiangyang Medical College.

Appropriations have been made and orders for teaching equipment to be used by other cooperating medical colleges in China have already been placed. Shipments to the National Medical College of Shanghai will include supplies and equipment for its departments of biochemistry and physiology. Laboratory apparatus and audio-visual aids will be sent to the department of public health at the National Peking University. The Army Nursing School in Shanghai will receive equipment for its dietetics laboratory and books for its reference library.

NEWS OF ABMAC FELLOWS

Dr. Chao Hsi-chih, an instructor in Pediatrics at the Medical College of National Peking University, arrived in this country last September on a Schenley-donated fellowship. She is at present studying with Dr. A. A. Weech at the Children's Hospital Research Foundation in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Chao was asked if children in China make good patients. Her reply, both amusing and revealing, was that "Chinese children are not good patients because the mothers are not good patients' mothers. Most of the children coming to the clinic are from poor or middle-class homes where the mothers have very little or no education. They know nothing about child-training, have never heard the expression "child psychology," have no common sense about children's diseases, and care nothing about immunization except for one small-pox vaccination after birth." Pointing out the difference in mothers in America, Dr. Chao says "Here, in this country,

the mothers are understanding and cooperative and those qualities facilitate the handling of patients a great deal."

Lt. Gen. Kin Cheung, Deputy Director of the National Defense Medical Center in Shanghai and Dean of the Army Medical School, completed his study tour of America and sailed for England on May 14. He plans to study medical education there for three months. As a result of his study tour here, Gen. Cheung in his report concludes that "The purpose of a good medical school can only be achieved by endeavor in all three directions--medical education, research, and the care of the sick--and these activities must be carried on simultaneously for they are wholly dependent upon each other..."

Concerning medical education in China, he believes that the medical schools must cooperate with the practitioners, the municipal hospitals, and the health departments as they do in the United States.

Gen. Cheung is of the opinion that the curriculum in Chinese medical colleges should be changed. Regarding this point, he says "There has to be a drastic reduction in the number of lecture hours to be replaced with practical work, not only in the clinical field but also in the pre-clinical work...The school must emphasize the research work, as is the tendency in the United States now."

Dr. Chen Tsung Hsien, Bacteriologist with the Anti-Epidemic Corps of the National Health Administration, came to this country on a 1946 ABMAC fellowship to study under Dr. K. F. Meyer at the George Williams Hooper Foundation in San Francisco.

Dr. Chen is learning the technique of preparing avirulent plague vaccines. Under the guidance of Dr. Meyer, he is also attempting to develop a procedure to preserve these cultures in a safe manner suitable for transportation under any climatic conditions. This work is

(Continued on page 3)



AOA-UNAC CAMPAIGN

The American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children national campaign for \$60,000,000 is under way. Contributions may be sent, designated for AOA-UNAC, directly to ABMAC, an agency participating through United Service to China.

expected to be of great value in combatting plague since, to quote Dr. Meyer, "...the present methods of immunization against plague in China will continue to be unsatisfactory until the use of killed vaccines is changed to that with avirulent living cultures."

ANNUAL MEETING & NEW DIRECTORS

* The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held this year at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City on March 11. It proved to be one of the most stimulating in ABMAC history. The evening session, held after regular business was attended to, was of especial interest.

Talks were given by several prominent members of the Board and by three of the four guests, Drs. Hsieh Tao-yeng and Wu Chih-chung from Hsiang Ya Medical College, Dr. K. B. Liu from the National Defense Medical Center, and Dr. Teng Ching-tseng from National Peking University Medical College, all fellows of the ABMAC 1947 program.

The fellows described and clarified conditions facing medical education and schools in China. Emphasis was placed on the shortage of modern equipment, inadequate research facilities, lack of knowledge of recent advances, and the ever-rising cost of living which has forced many competent teachers into more economically profitable fields.

Dr. Maurice Visscher and Dr. Henry Alexander Murray, respectively, discussed the need to obtain first-hand information of the medical schools in China, and the importance of understanding the culture of a people in order to work with them effectively.

A comprehensive report on mass education in China was given by Dr. James Yen. He stressed the fact that in medical education, the doctors must be turned out as "enlightened" experts, "tailored" to fit the specific needs of the Chinese people.

Concluding his talk, Dr. Yen stated: "Three-quarters of the world's people are underfed, underclothed, and at the mercy of disease. Its people are the world's most valuable element. They are its foundation. If the foundation is firm, the world will have a better chance of enjoying tranquillity. It is up to us whether we work for just a privileged few or for the other three-quarters. Let us mobilize the one-quarter to help the three-quarters."

New directors elected at the annual meeting were:

Bert G. Andersen, D.D.S., Orthodontist & Associate Professor of Surgery, Yale University Medical School

Brig. Gen. George E. Armstrong, Deputy Surgeon General, U.S. Department of the Army

Harold W. Brown, M.D., Acting Director, School of Public Health, College of Physicians and Surgeons

Herbert L. Edwards, M.D., Executive Director, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc.

Everett Evans, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia

Frank D. Fackenthal, LL.D., Acting President, Columbia University

Huntingdon Gilchrist, Ph.D., Lederle Division, American Cyanamid Co.

Ruth A. Guy, M.D. formerly Pediatrician, Peking Union Medical College

Paul Hodges, M.D., Professor of Radiology, University of Chicago Medical School

Francis W. Hopkins, Hopkins & Co., New York City

LeRoy Johnson, D.D.S., former Dean of Harvard Dental School

Christian W. Korell, President, Underwriters Trust Co.

John S. Lockwood, M.D., Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons

Just Lunning, George Jensen Inc., New York City

Henry A. Murray, M.D., Director, Psychological Clinic, Harvard University

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Carl F. Schmidt, M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, University of Pennsylvania

Harry R. Slack, Jr., M.D., Associate Professor of Otolaryngology, Johns Hopkins Medical School

Edmond Taylor, well-known author

Mary Elizabeth Tennant, R.N., Assistant Director & Nursing Consultant, Rockefeller Foundation International Health Division.

NEW DEANS OF CHINESE MEDICAL COLLEGES

New deans have been appointed at two of the Chinese medical colleges cooperating with ABMAC. Dr. Backing Liang is the new dean at the National Sun Yat-Sen University Medical College, and Dr. Ling Ming-Yu replaces Dr. H. C. Chang as Acting Director of the National Hsiang Ya Medical College.

Dr. Backiang Liang attended the National Tungchi University Medical College in China and received his postgraduate training in pathology in Munich. He is well-known in medical circles in China and has written many comprehensive reports in both German and Chinese. Dr. Liang is expected to come to this country this year on an ABMAC travel grant and plans to visit departments of pathology and public health institutions.

Dr. Ling Ming-yu received his medical degree at National Central University and has spent his teaching career with the National Hsiang Ya Medical College in its Department of Neuropsychiatry.

Heads of the cooperating Chinese medical colleges are:

National Central University College of Medicine
Dr. S.N. Cheer, Dean

National Hsiangya Medical College
Dr. M.Y. Ling, Acting Director

National Lanchow University College of Medicine
Dr. Shu-ming Chiao, Dean

National Medical College of Shanghai
Dr. H.P. Chu, Director

National Peking University College of Medicine
Dr. T. C. Shen, Dean

National Sun Yat-Sen University
College of Medicine
Dr. Backiang Liang, Dean

Cheeloo University College of Medicine
Dr. E.B. Struthers, Dean

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Memorial Medical College
Dr. Hsu Tien-lu, Acting Dean

Mukden Medical College
Dr. W.H. Gow, Director

St. John's University College of Medicine
Dr. P.C. Nyi, Dean

West China University
College of Medicine & Dentistry
Dr. L.G. Kilborn, Dean

Early this year, Dr. George B. Wallace, ABMAC Director, died after a short illness. Before retirement from active teaching, Dr. Wallace was head of the New York University College of Medicine Department of Pharmacology. His passing has created a sense of great loss in the organization. As an active, wise and sympathetic director, his services to science and toward medical aid in China were inestimable. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Georgina Burns Wallace, a son, Craig Wallace of Seattle, and a daughter, Mrs. Gardnair A. Murray of New York.

Editor's Note

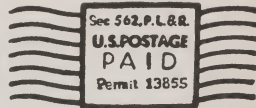
Publication is resumed with this issue after a lapse of several months and will continue on a bi-monthly basis beginning with the July-August issue.

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CHINA TO RECEIVE PLASMA SUBSTITUTE; NOTED SURGEON WILL DEMONSTRATE USE

The introduction of gelatine as a substitute for more costly blood plasma for use in China is an important part of ABMAC's 1948 program. A special appropriation of \$20,000 has been received for the purchase of 10,000 units of gelatine.

The comparative cheapness and the availability of gelatine as compared with plasma makes it ideal for use in the Far East. Despite the tendency of gelatine to jell at low temperatures, its use in hospitals for cases of shock and blood loss is highly practical.

It has long been realized that obtaining whole blood for the manufacture of plasma and other blood derivatives is more difficult in China than in any other country. Superstitions and the average low blood count among the population must be overcome before blood donors can be found in any number. With this in mind, gelatine is a logical plasma substitute than can be obtained in any quantity.

One of America's most eminent surgeons, Dr. Everett Evans of the Medical College of Virginia, will be in Japan in August for the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. On completion of his mission, he will proceed to China to participate in the program to demonstrate to surgeons there the use of gelatine. His long experience in this field makes him one of the authorities on the use of the plasma substitute.

Together with Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, who will be in China at that time carrying on a course in blood volume (June Bulletin), Dr. Evans will conduct panel discussions on both questions. In preparation for the project, a supply of gelatine has already been shipped to China.

7-MAN COMMITTEE ON TUBERCULOSIS STUDIES TB PROBLEM IN CHINA

At the same time that the tuberculosis death rate in the United States was announced to be at a new low, a report, prepared by Dr. S. E. Hsu of ABMAC's China Office, revealed an appalling rate of tuberculosis deaths in China.

During the war years, the National Institute of Health conducted a survey in Chungking. These results coupled with investigations done earlier in Peiping and Shanghai indicate that between 200 to 300 persons of every 100,000 die of tuberculosis in China every year.

It is estimated that of the entire population there are probably ten million with TB of whom one million will die this year. According to the National Tuberculosis Association of the United States, deaths from the disease in this country dropped below 50,000 during 1947.

Living conditions in China at the present time and poor facilities for the care of tuberculous patients contribute heavily to the spread of the disease. Shortly before the war, statistics showed that almost 100 percent of the adult population in the city of Peiping were positive reactors to tuberculin tests, and that children at 5, 10, and 15 year levels reacted positively with 30, 60, and 85 percent respectively.

To consider methods of prevention and cure of the disease in China, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China recently appointed a committee on tuberculosis.

At its first meeting on June 3, the committee reviewed China's tuberculosis problem. It was concluded that to prevent spread of the disease, a public health education program and a BCG immunization pro-

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Lilyan Chao Foo

Editor

CHINA STEPS UP MEDICAL EDUCATION DESPITE WARTIME HANDICAPS

Medical education is widely recognized as an integral part of China's struggle toward better health for her enormous population. Despite long and gruelling years of war, China has made great strides forward in this field, according to data compiled by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and the Commission on Medical Education.

Forty-two approved medical colleges and departments, large and small, now dot the vast expanse of China, from northern Shenyang (Mukden) in Manchuria, far south and west to Kunming, airbase of American troops during World War II.

The number of medical schools now operating in China is even more impressive when compared to the 77 medical colleges in the United States, a country noted the world over for its efficient educational system and modern facilities.

The largest student body is claimed by the National Shenyang University Medical College in Mukden, with an enrollment of 956 during the school year 1948. At the other extreme, the Medical Department of the Sino-French University in Shanghai has only 12 students attending its courses.

As proof of the Chinese government's interest in the development of medical education, 21 medical schools have been

nationalized and are supported by government appropriations. Nine of the 42 are provincial institutions. The remaining 12 medical schools are of private or missionary origin.

The population's eagerness and thirst for knowledge is exemplified in the fact that applications for entrance into medical schools far exceed the limited enrollment made necessary by a lack of facilities. Careful screening of applicants, after strict entrance examinations, holds enrollment to a number that can make most efficient use of existing facilities and equipment.

Despite all handicaps, enrollment has increased fourfold since 1930. The overall student body in 1948 totalled 11,568; in 1930, enrollment was only 2,794.

Last year, the 42 medical colleges graduated a total of 1,013 students. Of this figure fully 30 percent were women. From this fact, it can be gathered that the fairer sex is carving a decided niche for itself in professional fields.



ABMAC STAFF AIDS AOA-UNAC CAMPAIGN

The all-metal Lustron House, on exhibition at the corner of Avenue of the Americas and 52nd Street in New York City, was the scene of ABMAC activity on June 8.

American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children has been collecting contributions at the Lustron House during its campaign for funds. Chances are being sold for the raffle of one of these compact little houses, with the drawing to take place in the near future.

As part of their contribution to the AOA-UNAC campaign, the staff of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China literally took over the Lustron House on June 8. Members of the ABMAC staff were kept busy from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. with the contributions, questions, and comments of a continuous flow of visitors.

PLASTIC SURGEON TO GIVE COURSE IN SHANGHAI: PLANS TO USE VISUAL AIDS IN TRAINING

The future may hold a brighter picture for many of the disfigured of China with the inauguration, under the joint sponsorship of the Commission on Medical Education and ABMAC, of an education program to develop the specialty of plastic surgery in China.

ABMAC Director Dr. Jerome P. Webster, Professor of Clinical Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been invited by the Ministry of Education to start the program with an eight-week course in plastic surgery. This intensive training will be carried on by the internationally known plastic surgeon at Shanghai's Chungshan Hospital in September. Sixteen surgeons from teaching faculties of Chinese medical colleges are to attend the course.

Planning to leave San Francisco on the SS President Wilson, in August, Dr. Webster is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on September 6 and will open the course soon after his arrival.

An interesting phase of this project is the proposed wide use of visual aids, gathered by Dr. Webster, for reference and illustration purposes. They include more than 7,600 slides, both colored and black-and-white, showing steps in operations performed by Dr. Webster in this country.

* Other aids are reproductions of detailed drawings of necessary delicate procedures. These slides and drawings will be left in the ABMAC China Office at the end of the course for future loan to medical colleges. Projectors and screens for the showing of the slides will also be left in Shanghai for the use of medical colleges.

A pilot set of specialized surgical instruments and dressings will be used by Dr. Webster during the course. Each attending surgeon will receive a set of textbooks for reference and study purposes.

Major General Wang Kai-hsi and Colonel Chang Hsien-lin, of the National Defense Medical Center, will assist Dr. Webster. Both surgeons were granted ABMAC fellowships in 1946. During the program of that year, General Wang received special training

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COMMITTEE OUTLINES AID PROGRAM FOR CHINESE NURSING SCHOOLS

Chinese nursing schools face difficulties as complicated as those of her medical colleges. They are handicapped by a shortage of equipment and teaching personnel and must also cope with problems arising from the fact that nursing education in China is a fairly new and undeveloped field.

All this was discussed by the ABMAC Nursing Sub-committee when it met June 18 to revise the program of aid for Chinese nursing schools.

Miss Gertrude Hodgman, committee chairman and former Director of Nursing at PUMC, explained that nursing schools in China are of two categories--vocational and those with college standing. Most of the schools are of the vocational type which offer three year courses for junior high school graduates. The committee suggested that the standards of certain schools be raised to include university courses leading to a degree, others to offer university courses without degrees, and the remainder to offer regular three year technical nursing courses.

Plans were made to establish a nursing committee in China to consist of representatives from cooperating nursing schools and from the Chinese Nurses Association. This committee, being "on the ground," would be able to advise and assist the ABMAC committee on policy and program.

Also at the June meeting, the committee chose a tentative list of nursing schools to benefit from ABMAC aid. They are: Army Nursing School and Chungshan Nursing School in Shanghai, National Central Nursing School in Peiping, National Sun Yat-Sen Nursing School in Canton, and Hsiang Ya Nursing School in Changsha.

The nursing program will include sending textbooks and journals to form basic nursing libraries in the schools and equipment for nursing arts, dietetics, and science teaching laboratories. In keeping with ABMAC policy, fellowships for postgraduate study both in China and in this country will be included in the program.

The committee expressed the hope that support, both financial and advisory, will

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This is the second of a series of articles begun in the May-June 1947 issue of the ABMAC Bulletin

Historic Changsha in the province of Hunan, famed "Rice Bowl" of China, is the home of the National Hsiang Ya Medical College. The college was founded in 1913 through the combined efforts of the Yale-in-China Association, native educationalists and the provincial government.

Nationalization of the medical school in 1940 put the college on a totally different footing with government appropriations supplementing its support.

The war struck hard at Changsha. Four major battles were fought in and around the city leaving most of the buildings in ruins. The medical college was forced to take hasty flight leaving behind much valuable equipment. The faculty and student body, carrying all movable equipment, went into Free China, travelling the 400 odd miles on foot.

In 1945, the college returned to its campus in Changsha to find only charred walls, piles of rubble densely overgrown with rank weeds and shrubs, and incredible filth. The program of reconstruction began from the ground up.

Herculean efforts have already rebuilt the main buildings of the medical college and nursing school. The new medical college hospital is expected to be completed this year. Approval by the government of expansion of the campus has resulted in plans for additional buildings and departments. Reconstruction continues with great perseverance and emphasis on the educational side of the college.

Notwithstanding limits placed upon it by a housing shortage, enrollment has more than doubled since 1938. The curriculum has expanded to include a new preparatory class in the pre-medical course. This extra year has been likened by some to the basic college courses now offered in some American colleges in that it supplements the high school education of new students with an additional foundation in science and languages. The medical course at Hsiang Ya now consists of altogether seven years.



The main college building, one of the first to be completed after ground was cleared. At the extreme left is a corner of a ramshackle hut typical of those thrown up for emergency use.



A section of the research laboratory. Poorly equipped and badly lighted, it offers students and professors few facilities for much needed research.

A shortage of faculty members handicaps the rehabilitation of the medical college. Although the faculty includes some of the most brilliant men in the Chinese medical field, its 69 members cannot possibly cope with the increased enrollment and other problems that arise. Keen competition for teachers among all



An operation in progress, vaguely reminiscent of the days of the kitchen table appendectomy. Contrast this picture with those of modern operating theatres in the U.S.



Clinical teaching in obstetrics. Many women students specialize in obstetrics and show a natural faculty for this field of medicine.

Chinese medical schools makes the task of enlarging the faculty difficult. Hsiang Ya's only hope of strengthening its teaching faculty is in training promising junior members abroad and in China. ABMAC fellowships have played and will continue to play an important role in this phase of the reconstruction program.

At present, equipment is a pressing need of the National Hsiang Ya Medical College. Replacements for equipment destroyed during the war, additional and up-to-date facilities, reference books for the library, all are urgently required. Until the reconstruction program is completed, not all patients needing hospital treatment nor all students requiring better facilities can be accommodated. Government appropriations cannot cover all the needs, and Hsiang Ya has had to depend largely on contributions from outside organizations.

Until completion of the new building, the Hsiang Ya Hospital is the main teaching hospital. This private institution, together with the Nanking Central, Changsha Union, and Hengyang Presbyterian Hospitals, cooperates with the medical college in training internes.

Other institutions working closely with the medical college are the Hsiang Ya Nursing School and the Jen-shu Nursing School. Neither of these were nationalized with the college in 1940.

Many of the medical establishments in Hunan province were joined together in 1941 under the Hsiang Ya Medical Center. This Center was formed to pool all available resources for the dual task of medical service and medical education. As the only nationalized institution cooperating with the Center, the National Hsiang Ya Medical College plays an important part in the Center's program. This pool of facilities in Hunan is working toward the time when its medical institutions can serve not only the 30 million inhabitants of Hunan but the teeming population of outlying districts as well.

Struggling against almost insurmountable odds, the National Hsiang Ya Medical College has begun and is continuing a wide and admirable reconstruction-rehabilitation program. According to reports, Hsiang Ya suffered more than any other medical college in China. Although its aims may seem high in the face of today's civil war, Hsiang Ya's accomplishments to date show promise of a future medical center of note in China's "Rice Bowl."

Dr. Guo Ko-da, Professor of Bacteriology at Mukden's National Shenyang Medical College, makes some interesting comments on his stay in this country. In concluding his report, he says, "Wherever I visited I made many good friends. The free discussions with the professors in laboratories, during "beer evenings," or in the backyards of their homes, not only gave me opportunities to learn specialized medical science, but also academic life as a whole. I shall take back with me very good impressions of the American medical schools I visited. I hope some of your American professors will be able to visit our Chinese medical schools and help us to investigate our many scientific and public health problems. Such visits would certainly promote mutual understanding and friendship between the American and the Chinese people."



One of the most comprehensive reports ever received from an ABMAC fellow was submitted by *Major General Wang Kai-hsi* of the National Defense Medical Center. He described fully his training and work at the Presbyterian Hospital and Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Aside from the technical description of his studies, his views on surgery in general in the U.S. contain several pertinent points. He states: "There is an overwhelming tendency to specialization due only in part to the extensive development of specialized fields. Specialization has been made possible by the large number of cases of rare diseases that come from all parts of the country for treatment to the teaching hospital center, e.g., to Mount Sinai Hospital in New York for gastro-intestinal surgery, to the Presbyterian Hospital in N. Y. for plastic surgery, and to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore for cardiac surgery. As the fame of these centers grows, there is an ever increasing demand by patients for treatment by specialists. The combination of these factors makes not only specialized treatment, but also the training of specialists possible."

General Wang goes on to evaluate the tremendous advances made in surgical techniques. He points out the high level reached in the giving of anesthetics, the use of antibiotics and chemicals, and the general good health of the patients. He stresses the fact that "unless all these conditions are realized, it is impossible to achieve the same result. Therefore, it is wise for any one who is going to practice surgery in any other country without such ideal environment, such as in China, to be more cautious and conservative."

Concerning medical education with regard to specialization, General Wang praises highly American undergraduate and post-graduate medical training. He also touches upon the attitude of the American public to surgery, summing it up in the phrase, "The old fear of a surgeon's knife has practically disappeared."

General Wang concluded that "All the above mentioned points explain why and how American surgeons are now playing a leading role in the world."



Dr. Liang Chioh-yu, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at National Hsiang Ya Medical College, pursued the study of pediatrics under Dr. Alexis E. Hartman at Washington University and visited several other institutions as an observer. In a summary of her work in this country, she reveals that,

"I have observed many new methods in the care and treatment of patients, such as, electric incubators for premature infants, the abundant supply of oxygen and its use in treatment, the facility in obtaining blood for transfusions, etc. I also learned some of the diseases which I have only read of in books but never or rarely saw in China. I was particularly impressed by the intensive study of every one of your patients, the excellent facilities of your medical colleges and hospitals, and the wonderful efficiency of your people. Another thing that impressed

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ABMAC ADVISOR TO PRESIDE AT FIRST POLIO CONFERENCE SESSION

Lieutenant General Robert K. S. Lim, Surgeon General of the Chinese Army and Director General of the National Defense Medical Center, will preside at an afternoon session of the First International Poliomyelitis Conference. "Management of Poliomyelitis in Its Early Stages" will be discussed at this session.

The nine-day conference will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City from July 9 to 18. General Lim was invited to attend the conference by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the organization sponsoring the meeting.

General Lim, who arrived at San Francisco on June 17, is noted for his wartime work in organizing the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps and the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools. The Corps sent more than 100 medical units into the field, including a convoy of over 200 ambulances which saw service in all parts of China. The EMSTS trained more than 13,000 medical personnel of various categories, ranging from medical officers to corpsmen, over a period of seven years.

The Surgeon General received his degree at the University of Edinburgh in physiology and is a world-famous medical scientist. He is a member of numerous scientific societies and in 1947 became the first Chinese to be an Honorary Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1944 he was awarded the Legion of Merit by the United States.

Advisor to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China since 1944, General Lim has been active in supporting ABMAC's program in China.

BUREAU GETS BOOK ROYALTIES

A "novel" contribution toward the program of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China was recently made by the family of the noted author Lin Yutang. Part of the royalty proceeds from the book "Our Family", written by Adet, Anor, and Mei-Mei Lin, have been sent to ABMAC by the publishers at the request of the Lins.

CORPORATION'S SECOND CONTRIBUTION PAYS FOR THIRD "FELLOW"

Another contribution to the Fellowship Program was recently made by the Schenley Laboratories, Inc. which will make it possible to bring one fellow to this country in 1948.

Dr. Chu Tien-hsiuo, assistant in the Department of Bacteriology, National Medical College of Shanghai, has been designated the Schenley Fellow for 1948. She expects to arrive in this country in the fall and will study with Dr. J. Howard Mueller at Harvard Medical School.

Drs. Chao Hsi-chih and Cheng Tze-yin, from the National Peking University and National Medical College of Shanghai respectively, were the 1947 Schenley Fellows.

Dr. Chao, popularly known as Dora, has been studying pediatrics under Dr. A. A. Weech of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation in Cincinnati. Recently she visited the Schenley Laboratories Penicillin Plant at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

In her letter describing the visit, she says, "It was a wonderful experience and I was simply amazed at such a large scientific production and the extremely smooth and efficient running of the whole organization. I am looking forward to meeting the Schenley people in New York to express my gratitude. When the war (civil war) ends, or when it is possible, I hope they will lend their helping hand to China in the production of this wonder drug."

During his stay in this country, Dr. Cheng has concentrated on the study of tuberculosis at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia. He hopes that his work and research on BCG vaccine and curative methods will play an important part in China's fight against tuberculosis.

NURSING SCHOOLS... (Continued from Page 3)

be forthcoming from the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs and the National Federation of Business Women's Clubs. These two organizations have in the past rendered valuable aid to the ABMAC nursing program.

TB PROBLEM IN CHINA.....

(Continued from Page 1)

gram must be established. Mass case-finding through the medium of X-ray units is considered a necessity in combatting tuberculosis. A need for more trained personnel, including physicians, nurses and X-ray technicians, is indicated in this respect. Taking into consideration the lack of bed facilities for tuberculous patients, the committee recommended the conduct of pneumothorax on an ambulatory basis.

The committee suggested that ABMAC assist and cooperate with the World Health Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund in their anti-tuberculosis programs. The full support of governmental and private agencies can be expected in the fight against the "white plague."

Chairman of ABMAC's committee on tuberculosis is Dr. Herbert R. Edwards, ABMAC Director and Executive Director of the N.Y. Tuberculosis and Health Association. Members of the committee include: Dr. C. K. Chu, Director of China's National Institute of Health and Member of the World Health Organization; Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, ABMAC President and Professor of Physiology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. John J. Korn, Director of the Westchester County Health Department's Bureau of Tuberculosis; Dr. Henry E. Meleney, ABMAC Director and Professor of Preventive Medicine at N. Y. U. Medical College; Dr. James E. Perkins, Managing Director of the National TB Association; and Dr. C. C. Wu, Director of National Hsiang Ya Medical College.

NEWS.....

(Continued from Page 6)

me very much is the admirable coordination between pre-clinical and clinical departments of your institutions throughout the country. Your way of utilizing conferences, seminars and extraneous lectures to supplement class work is a system I appreciate very much. I assessed very highly the follow-up work of your hospitals."



PLASTIC SURGEON.....

(Continued from Page 3)

in plastic surgery under Dr. Webster. Colonel Chang had a one year residency in plastic surgery under him several years ago.

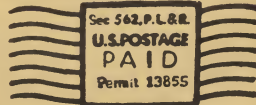
Plastic surgery in the United States has been developed, during recent years, to the point where the average American understands and appreciates the advantages of its physical and psychological effects. Seeming miracles, performed in cases of congenital deformity and disfigurements resulting from accidents or battle wounds, have brought this specialized field of surgery into the public eye.

China has not been so fortunate. Many years of war have increased the ranks of the physically disfigured and have handicapped the development of plastic surgery which might otherwise have refitted these unfortunates for a normal life.

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Chubby winner of a health contest.



JULY-AUG
1948

Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR



MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

VOL. X, No. 3

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL"

SEPT.-OCT. 1948

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE ENDS, LAYS RESEARCH GROUNDWORK

The three-week special training course, sponsored in Nanking by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, came to a successful conclusion on July 21. Introducing new methods of measuring blood gases and new developments in the study of blood volume, the course was given to 22 teachers from leading Chinese medical colleges whose enthusiasm and cooperation contributed much to the success of the project.

Carried on under the name of the ABMAC Group Research Program at the Institute of Physiology of National Central University, the course was conducted by ABMAC President Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen and Dr. Walter S. Root, both Professors of Physiology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The first time that such an attempt has been made by ABMAC to send the teachers to the students, it is hoped that the three-week course has laid a foundation for future research in problems native to China in the field of blood gases and blood volume.

Use of the new techniques, it is expected, will enable the attending "students" to accumulate data valuable in the study of diseases peculiar to different areas in that country when they return to their own institutions.

Since investigations of the research program were carried on during hot weather, plans were laid for the University Hospital in Nanking and National Defense Center in



Grouped about the 7 notables (front row) at the closing exercises are the 22 "graduates" of the ABMAC Research Program

Shanghai to repeat the observations. The first institution will make investigations in winter for comparison to the summer findings; the latter center will do research using nurses as subjects.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, ABMAC Medical Director, presided over the simple closing exercises which were held in Nanking. U.S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart attended the ceremony and made a brief speech toward the end of the exercises. Others who spoke were Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Minister of Health; a representative of the Ministry of Education; and Dr. Tsai Chiao, head of the University's department of physiology.

Dr. Gregersen reviewed the results of the Research Program's observations, summing up the aims and conclusions of the training course.

The complete text of Dr. Gregersen's speech is on page 2.

Abmac Bulletin

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Lilyan Chao Foo

Editor

DR. GREGERSEN OUTLINES OBJECTIVES OF ABMAC GROUP RESEARCH PROGRAM

Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen's speech at the closing exercises of the ABMAC Group Research Program so aptly sums up the aims and purposes of the course that it is printed in its entirety.--Editor.

- : -

These exercises are being held because we wish to pause for a moment to consider the meaning and significance of what has been accomplished during the past three weeks of intensive work together.

The announced purpose of this so-called "course" was to introduce certain techniques which held some promise of being useful in laboratories and clinics in China.

We might simply have described and demonstrated the methods and then talked about the things which could be done with them, so far as we had knowledge of the matter. But those of us who have spent their lives in teaching and research know from experience that the only way a technique can be mastered is by applying it to the solution of a specific problem or to use it for the accumulation of desired information. By so doing one discovers the practical difficulties that inevitably arise when a technique is put to a crucial test. One learns then whether or not it will actually work

under a specific set of conditions.

This is precisely what the participants in the ABMAC Group Research Program have been doing during the past three weeks. In the process, a considerable body of valuable data have been accumulated. We have studied 26 normal individuals with respect to such functional characteristics as plasma volume, blood volume, total circulating red cell volume, oxygen capacity, carbon monoxide content, and plasma protein level in the blood--all of which are of interest biologically as well as of importance to medicine and health. It is in fact the kind of knowledge which is basic to scientific medicine. It is the frame of reference for the evaluation of disturbances produced by malnutrition, disease and injury.

I should like to emphasize that in China there has been considerable active interest in defining various types of individuals in functional terms. That was one reason we selected this problem for further study and why we selected this laboratory, which has made important contributions to the field.

In certain respects, it is a unique experiment in medical education--to assemble a group of scientists, teachers and clinicians, many of whom were total strangers to one another, for intensive team work in a strange laboratory. It could not have been a success without the enthusiastic cooperation and hard work of all who took part, including of course the Director of the Physiological Institute, Dr. Tsai, and members of the laboratory, which has been our host. Every facility has been placed at our disposal and we have, I fear, taxed their time, energies, and maybe their patience to the utmost. I have no doubt that there must have been moments when they wished they could be rid of us.

Future programs of this nature may well benefit from our common experience. It is a satisfaction to me to know that any fruits of this experiment will be carried back to nearly half of the medical colleges in China.

Finally, I wish to tell you that it has been a rare experience for Dr. Root and me to collaborate with a group of congenial scientific colleagues who were strangers to us only three weeks ago and now are to be numbered among our friends.

NEWS OF ABMAC FELLOWS

Technical Expert Dr. Liu Chun-hsiang of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau's Serum and Toxin Department sums up the success of his fellowship with the words: "Although my stay in the United States and my visits to different laboratories have been short, I have managed to obtain a great deal of information and knowledge most valuable to my work back home."

Dr. Liu expressed his appreciation of America and the American people writing that "the American people are the most resourceful people I ever knew. They are good-hearted, always willing to help, and never lose their sense of humor. My visit to this country has strengthened my faith in democracy and good government."

His work in the future will play an important part in the control of frequent epidemics that threaten the Chinese countryside. While at Harvard for several months under Dr. E. J. Cohn, Dr. Liu studied improved procedures for plasma fractionation. The remainder of his time

was spent with leading biological laboratories, including those of the state departments of health of Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts, learning advanced methods and techniques for the production of biologics.

* * * *

Dr. Wan Shing, Chief of the National Defense Medical Center's Department of Biochemistry, devoted much of his report to a discussion of research as it is conducted in this country as compared to Chinese methods.

"From what I have observed...in most of the laboratories, particularly the clinical ones, there is a tendency for scientific workers to apply the 'mass production' method in conducting their scientific experiments. This has its good as well as bad consequences. It enables them to obtain results quickly, but in some cases at the expense of accuracy. Inaccuracy of individual results can sometimes be partially compensated for by increasing

CHRISTMAS CARD CLOSE-OUT SALE

With the approach of the Christmas season, ABMAC announces a special close-out sale of its remaining stock of Christmas cards. It is a case of "first come, first served" with all stock going "as is" at the low price of \$1.00 for three dozen.

The cards are reproductions of paintings by famous Chinese artists. They are both unusual and distinctive. Bulletin readers are urged to send in their orders early. For your convenience an order blank is printed below. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "ABMAC."

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York

Please send me _____ dozen Christmas cards.

I am enclosing ☐ money order ☐ check for \$_____.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

(Please Print)

the number of determinations.

"This is actually what Americans are doing. It is wasteful and unnecessary. Only Americans can afford to do it. Countries like China do not have the means of conducting their scientific experiments in such grand ways. It is therefore inadvisable for the Chinese to adopt this American method. On the other hand, American scientists are efficient and their initiative and willingness to work, and to work hard, are highly admirable."

About Chinese scientists, he makes this suggestion, "Generally speaking, the Chinese scientists lack broadened visions of the research problems in which they specialize. It is also not infrequent to find them even lacking a general interest in related and general sciences. If more contacts can be obtained by meeting more scientific workers in his specialized field and in related sciences, the Chinese scientist's outlook on research will undoubtedly be greatly enhanced."

* * * *

A professor of medicine at the National Hsiang Ya Medical College came to the United States on an ABMAC travel grant to study dermatology. Dr. Liu Tse-min explains his choice of subject in this

USC TO PRESENT UNUSUAL MUSICALE

The Roosevelt Hotel in New York City will be the scene of a unique concert on December 7. United Service to China announces that under the auspices of its Chinese Committee, an all-Chinese group of talented musicians and singers will present a program of Western music. Soloists include Cecilia Chang--soprano, Y. K. Szee--bass, Tung Kwong-kwong--pianist, and Maie-lee Ng--harpist.

Tickets will be on sale October 10. They may be obtained from United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. Bulletin readers are urged not to miss this unusual opportunity to hear Occidental music performed by Chinese artists.

way: "Dermatology was not the medical field in which I practiced after my graduation in 1923. So far as I know there is not a single medical man practicing dermatology at present in the province of Hunan from where I come, although there may be a great many outstanding dermatologists elsewhere in China. It seems to me that dermatology is a very important subject in the field of medicine and, certainly, there is great need for a trained dermatologist in Hunan. Although six months training in the United States is not enough for research work, it may enable me to teach and to have a clinic."

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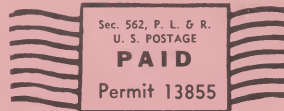
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Abmac Bulletin

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR



MEDICAL AID TO CHINA

VOL. X, No. 4

"HUMANITY

ABOVE ALL" NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1948

SCIENTIST BRINGS BACK PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

SIDELIGHTS ON LIFE AS VISITING PROFESSOR

by Walter S. Root

Probably no one has ever gone to China who knew less about the country or its people. I had, of course, some information and certain pre-conceived notions, most of which turned out to be incorrect.

Shanghai - My first port of call in China was this metropolis of contradictory anomalies. I stayed at the Metropole Hotel in the center of the business district, adjacent to the ABMAC China Office and across the street from the comforting presence of the American Consulate. From my window I could see an unbelievable number of people on foot, in rickshaws, on bicycles, in pedicabs, buses and automobiles of all descriptions and my ears were constantly assailed by the overwhelming racket of automobile horns.

During the few days I spent in Shanghai, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Medical Director of ABMAC, arranged for me to visit the larger medical schools as well as to lecture before the Shanghai Biochemical Society and the scientific staff of the National Defense Medical Center.

Nanking - I took the excellent night train from Shanghai to Nanking under the care of Dr. Hsu Su-en, Assistant to ABMAC's Medical Director. Dr. Hsu made most of the personal arrangements by which I ordered my life in China. It is a humiliating experience to discover suddenly that one is incapable of carrying out the smallest transaction without the intervention of a third person. Never by word, expression or deed did Dr. Hsu allow me to be conscious of my errors in Chinese etiquette though there must have been many occasions when I embarrassed him with my ignorance of correct procedure.



Dr. Walter S. Root, Professor of Physiology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons was sent to China by ABMAC to collaborate with Dr. Gregersen in the ABMAC Group Research Program.

In comparison with metropolitan Shanghai, Nanking is a country town. It is common to see a herd of goats or pigs driven through the capitol's streets. After every rainfall, tremendous pools of water collect. At other times the imperfectly paved streets throw up clouds of dust when any motor vehicle passes.

Research Project - One of the factors contributing to the success of the Nanking project was the enthusiasm and willing support of the members of National Central University's department of Physiology. We worked with 22 teachers representing 18 medical colleges all over the country. Varying in rank from full professor to instructor, they had specialized in

different subjects including biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, clinical pathology and medicine.

It was the first time in many years that a group from different parts of China had been brought together for a single scientific purpose. Mealtime discussion added much to the mutual exchange of ideas. This was important for there have been no scientific meetings in China since 1937, and this was the first opportunity these men and women have had to become acquainted with each other and to discuss mutual problems.

We went to China on the invitation of the Ministries of Health and Education. The latter provided a car and driver in Nanking and in view of the transport problem in China this was no inconsiderable help. Some indication of that problem is given in the history of our car which had

(continued on page 4)

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Lillian Chao Foo

Editor

MEDICAL PIONEERING

China's medical men are building in the present, preparing for the future. Against tremendous odds they are training their successors and educating the masses in health measures. Handicapped by financial stringency, primitive transportation facilities, political turmoil and uncertainty, these pioneers of modern medicine are also battling against deep-rooted customs and prejudices. The work they are doing is incredible. One must see it personally to appreciate the tremendous job that lies before them. The full impact of what these people are doing and are planning for fills one with pride in his fellow men.

China may appear to be disintegrating politically and economically. Her morale may seem to be at a low ebb. Nevertheless, one who has seen some of her reconstruction programs comes away with a different impression. China's people may talk in a depressed fashion, but they do not act that way!

ABMAC policy has always been to help China get on her own feet in the medical world. But effective help is scarcely possible without intimate knowledge of and direct contact with the medical problems and personnel. ABMAC's Medical Director has long been a leader in the development of public health in China. Under his direction, the China Office serves more and more as an unofficial coordinating agency

by keeping in close touch with medical schools, hospitals, laboratories and government bureaus. This in itself is an important contribution.

Close contact with the innate problems facing medicine in China is essential to effective planning of concrete aid. Exchange personnel is an important part of these plans. A new phase in this field was inaugurated with the ABMAC Group Research Program.* Through work with fellow scientists in China on problems of medicine and health peculiar to the country, we not only contribute to the solution of these problems but also enrich our own knowledge. The assembling of teachers from all areas of China to work on joint research projects, not only offers them welcome opportunities to cooperate among themselves, but insures speedy and widespread dissemination of the information gathered.

The intense eagerness of the Chinese to learn is a trait that favors the success of any educational project in China. The enthusiasm that greets the introduction of useful information there is irresistible. Realization that a courageous people need and seek the help that we, in America, can so readily give, presents a challenge to all of us - a challenge that cannot easily be ignored!

Editor's Note -- * * * *

This issue's editorial was written by Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, ABMAC President. Dr. Gregersen, Dalton Professor of Physiology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, recently returned from China. During his three months there he not only managed to conduct the ABMAC Group Research Program but also toured the country on an unofficial survey of medical education for the Bureau. This tour, which covered an estimated 10,000 miles, included visits to medical schools, hospitals, nursing schools and health demonstration centers. Besides short visits in the larger cities, he penetrated into the interior of the country, spending several days in isolated Lanchow, and in the province of Tsinghai, temporary abode of the Panchen Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet.

*See Sept.-Oct. Bulletin

CHINA OFFICE SCENE OF CONFERENCE TO DECIDE ON USE OF GELATINE

The ABMAC Gelatine Project was inaugurated at a conference in Shanghai on September 8. The meeting, held in the China Office, was attended by the city's leading surgeons and scientists. Dr. Everett Evans, Professor of Surgery at the Medical College of Virginia, led the discussion of ways in which the limited amount of gelatine solution available could be used to greatest advantage.

Dr. Evans was sent to China by the Bureau to demonstrate to the country's medical men the use of gelatine in cases of blood loss and shock. A recognized authority in this field, he was able to impart to the conference some of his own knowledge of blood substitutes.

It was realized that ABMAC could not send all the gelatine needed in China for therapy. Since the project marks the introduction of this plasma substituted to Chinese medical men, experimentation and research is considered necessary to discover exactly how gelatine will fit into the medical problems of China. Discussion of the matter resulted in the decision that the 10,000 units of gelatine immediately available would be used in a nation-wide study project.

According to reports received on the conference, such a study project would tie in with the blood volume techniques recently demonstrated to a group of medical teachers by the ABMAC Group Research Program. Administration of gelatine solution to patients suffering from trauma and blood loss will be followed up with clinical observations of physical improvement with gain in blood volume.

Besides Dr. Evans and the Medical Director, who presided at the meeting, ABMAC was represented by its President, Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, and Dr. Jerome P. Webster, Professor of Clinical Surgery at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Webster is in China conducting a special course in plastic surgery on the invitation of the Ministry of Education.



Gelatine Conference

Seated l. to r.: Dr. Webster, Col. Floyd L. Wergelund; Dr. Evans, Dr. Gregersen, Lt. Gen. R. K. S. Lim, Dr. James K. Shen. Standing l. to r.: Drs. L. S. Wang, P. C. Nyl, A. C. Liu, C. S. Huang, A. W. Tucker, J. Heng Liu, H. L. Chang, T. Y. Liang, K. H. Lin, P. D. Fjeh.

PLASTIC SURGERY COURSE NOW IN SESSION, TRAINEES TO GET TEXTS AND INSTRUMENTS

Letters from Dr. Jerome P. Webster in Shanghai indicate that all is going smoothly in the plastic surgery course which started there October 1. These eight weeks of intensive training are being jointly sponsored by ABMAC and the Commission on Medical Education, a governmental liaison Bureau between the Ministries of Health and Education.

The trainees taking the course are surgeons from Chinese medical school faculties. They will be given sets of textbooks selected by Dr. Webster and skeleton sets of specialized instruments for plastic surgery.

National Medical College of Shanghai was the scene of the first half of the course which consisted of lectures and classroom demonstrations in conjunction with visual aids collected by Dr. Webster. Operations, and out-patient and diagnostic clinics are being held at Chungshan Hospital adjacent to the medical college and at the National Defense Medical Center and Hospital.

Dr. Webster will return in December when a full report on the plastic surgery course will be available.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS

(continued from page 1)

spent its youthful days in Chungking. When victory came it was loaded on a barge and floated down the rivers of China. Somewhere along the way the barge capsized. The car, fished from the river and dusted off, is still in service. True, all four fenders flapped when the car was in motion giving the bystander the impression that it was about to fly.

This minor defect was not corrected in any way by the incurable optimism of our driver, an engaging rascal, who never quite convinced himself that he could not traverse the narrow entrance to the lane where we were quartered without scraping.



...on foot, in rickshaws, in pedicabs

Our efforts in the Research Program met with encouragement and cooperation from many individuals and institutions. Col. Floyd Wergelund of the U.S. Army Advisory Group at all times indicated his interest and support, as did U.S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, and various members of the World Health Organization, the Academia Sinica, and the Fulbright Foundation. We had an opportunity to meet Mme. Chiang Kai-shek whose interest in ABMAC is well known.

Peiping—When the Research Program came to its successful conclusion, we flew to the old capitol. The beauty of this ancient city has often been described. We were not disappointed, although one week is a pitifully short time to spend in so colorful and historical a city as Peiping. Under Dr. J. Heng Liu's indefatigable guidance, we crowded sight-seeing, shopping, tours

of medical schools, and even lectures into a few short days.



...single scientific purpose

To me the high spot was our visit to the Great Wall. A 3½ hour trip on a hot, crowded and dirty train took us within a mile or two of this amazing structure. The railroad was guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, standing in pairs on stone platforms. We were able to climb the steps to the top of the Wall and to walk along it for some distance. On the crest of one of the many hills over which the Wall passes, we met a group of Chinese soldiers and an English speaking civilian who, after some time, informed us that a Communist outpost was some 200 yards distant. When I suggested that we were presenting an inviting target, I was told not to worry for had the detachment been out we would have been shot long ago.

I like to think that I left the Great Wall without haste and with a certain amount of dignity.

Medical Schools—Like our own institutions, there is a considerable spread in the quality of these schools. It is interesting to note that the Chinese have managed to keep the number of medical students within limits (20 to 100 in a class) which are generally recognized as proper for modern medical instruction. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for many other parts of the world.

All the laboratories I saw had electricity, but none had gas. Heating for chemical purposes is carried out with small alcohol lamps, which have certain virtues, or with electricity. There was a general

lack of room heating devices which must mean considerable hardship in winter.

Library facilities varied from place to place. There was no library in Nanking, however, that could be depended upon for anything but the most common physiological journals. The most pressing problem at present is the lack of foreign exchange to subscribe to foreign journals.

The People - The Chinese are hospitable and courteous. Any social blunder made by a guest is so deftly covered up that one is unaware at the moment that anything unusual has occurred.

The use of manpower for tasks which in Western countries are performed by animals or machinery is a striking phenomenon. The coolies who do this work live very close to the edge of economic safety. They are patient, friendly and capable of working long hours at hard tasks. They love children and one seldom sees a child punished, at least publicly.

All the towns and villages are the scenes of never-ending human activity. At almost any hour of the day or night people are awake and often working. On every street there are large numbers of traveling hucksters, each sounding his distinctive human or mechanically made call.



...numbers of traveling hucksters

Most of the cities have refugee problems. Thousands of people whose homes have been destroyed by Communist activity have been driven into Nationalist China. There, the government does what it can to feed them and to prevent them from becoming a source of disease. And so, beggars are a common

sight. They are almost always women and children, very dirty, who bow and scrape and continually vocalize before you.

I have always heard of the "inscrutable Chinese." To my surprise I observed the most violent public arguments which occurred for trivial reasons. But violent argument seldom led to blows. History indicates that the Chinese are capable of violence but I would assume that the provocation must be extreme.



...influence seemed widespread

Prices & Inflation* - During the 2½ months I spent in China, the national currency exchange rose from \$1,300,000 to the single U.S. dollar to \$10,000,000. In June the largest single note was \$100,000; in July, \$200,000; and in August, \$500,000. These were difficult to obtain and wherever one went it was necessary to carry large bundles of money. There are a number of consequences of progressive inflation. The man on fixed income is badly squeezed. I was told by academic men that their buying power had decreased to 1/10 or less of its prewar value. Even interest rates must take inflation into account. On August 1, borrowed money drew interest at 70% per month, payable daily. A one month loan was considered a long term loan.

The Government - Statements in the press and other publications in America lead one to infer that the Chinese Government is a dictatorship employing a brutal secret police. There was no way in which I could know if this is true or false. I did, however, make certain observations. For one, the English newspapers in Shanghai, whether owned by Chinese, Americans or British,

*Dr. Root left China before the currency change.

(continued on Page 8)

NEWS OF ABMAC FELLOWS

The 1947 Fellowship Program is drawing to a close. Most of the 1947 fellows have returned to their work in China to put into practice the knowledge garnered in their year's study in the United States. Final reports are coming into the ABMAC office and excerpts from a few of the more comprehensive are included in this issue's News of ABMAC Fellows.

* * * *

Stating that "nutritional disorders are prevalent in China," Dr. *Hsueh Pang-chi's* final report pictured how his year's post-graduate study at Harvard School of Public Health will help his work in China. Basic nutrition and public health nutrition were the main courses of study followed by Dr. Hsueh, who came from the National Medical College of Shanghai. He learned "a great deal about recent advances in nutrition, the practical application of the science to the problems of human nutrition, and the methods of laboratory approach to nutritional research problems."

Describing part of his studies at Harvard, Dr. Hsueh said: "The consequences of nutritional deficiencies and the relation of optimal nutrition to national and international health economy were discussed. The nutritional problems of relief, rehabilitation, famine, and other emergencies were dealt with. The relation of production, distribution and preparation for the best use of food was discussed, as were also the problems of food enrichment and fortification."

Dr. Hsueh concluded his report with his evaluation of medical institutions in the United States. "...there is a huge industrial background with innumerable specialists of all branches of science ever ready to be consulted on problems related to medical research. In this respect, no other country could hope to match (America) in years to come."

He recorded his gratification at the discovery of cooperation between different departments in an American institution and

the exchange of ideas between different institutions which leads to a solution in a shorter time "by learning the failure or success of others."

* * * *

"I certainly feel it is very necessary for a person like me, who has worked in the interior of China for more than ten years, to have a general brush-up," writes Dr. *Louis W. S. Chang* of Nanking Central Hospital.

Unexpected support for ABMAC's policy of sending fellows back to China immediately on completion of their fellowship came in Dr. Chang's report when he proposed "that everyone should go back to China and pay his own duty to the community - no loitering should be allowed."

Dr. Chang is another ABMAC fellow who has had an article accepted by a medical journal in America during his fellowship. In collaboration with Dr. Gaylord Ojers, he has written an article, "Essential Atrophy of Iris," which will appear in the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*.

* * * *

The three Schenley Fellows for 1947 and 1948 were recently able to thank their sponsors personally in New York. Dr. Charles E. Dutches, Schenley Laboratories' Medical Director, and Mr. C. F. Taft, Director of Schenley's Department of Clinical Investigation, were hosts of Drs. *Chao Hsi-chih*, *Cheng Tse-yin* and *Chu Tien-hsiuo* at luncheon on September 20. A visit to the Empire State Building and a tour of Mount Sinai Hospital followed.

Dr. Chu Tien-hsiuo, the 1948 Schenley Fellow, is beginning her postgraduate study at Harvard Medical School in the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology. Dr. Chao and Dr. Cheng are both winding up their year in this country and will be leaving for China within the next two months. Dr. Chao's final report has already been submitted.

(continued on page 7)

COMMITTEE ACCEPTS DIRECTOR'S RESIGNATION CREATES NEW EXECUTIVE POSITION

The resignation of Helen Kennedy Stevens as Executive Director was accepted at the October 14 meeting of the ABMAC Executive Committee. The regret with which the



BLACKTON STUDIOS

Helen K. Stevens

Directors accepted Miss Stevens' resignation and their appreciation of her loyal service were incorporated in a resolution.

"Whereas for more than seven years Helen Kennedy Stevens has applied herself with unstinted energy and with creative vision to fostering the interests, expanding the service

and enhancing the usefulness of ABMAC, and whereas she has tendered her resignation as Executive Director..., therefore be it resolved that the Executive Committee of ABMAC direct the Secretary to convey to Helen Kennedy Stevens...this expression of its deep regret at the severance of the

relationship and of its gratitude for the devoted and effective service and energetic leadership she has rendered over the years."

During the same meeting, Emma deLong Mills, who has been carrying on the work of the Executive Director during her leave of absence, was appointed Executive Secretary. The position, a new one, was created by the Committee, which at the same time recommended the abolition of the position of Executive Director. Miss Mills is no stranger to friends of ABMAC. Since its beginning she has served the organization in both voluntary and staff positions. She has been Secretary of the Fellowship Sub-Committee since 1946. In the past months she has kept operations of the New York Office running smoothly and efficiently."



PAUL PARKER PHOTO

Emma deLong Mills

ONLY A FEW WEEKS TILL CHRISTMAS!!!

ABMAC's Christmas card sale is still on. These distinctive reproductions of famous Chinese paintings are going fast but orders can still be filled. Send in your order now on the handy form below. They're still three dozen for \$1.00. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "ABMAC."

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NEWS... (continued from page 6)

Besides the technical phase of the report, she describes the difficulties confronting medical education in China and her own hopes, since undergraduate days, of coming to America for further training. Explaining the desire of all Chinese medical teachers to go abroad for refresher courses, she says, "Many medical teachers have deserted the schools and gone into private practice. Those few of us who have chosen to teach instead, have always been harassed not only by poverty and privation, but more painfully by the constant awareness of our own insufficiency to meet the imposing task. Therefore the desire to come abroad for advanced study was impelling."

Dr. Chao writes under the heading "The Lighter Side" that she finds "America a great land of liberty and prosperity and the American people frank, sincere, friendly and hospitable." She has made many friends but regrets that although "many Americans are well versed in regard to world problems, very few are in Chinese problems."

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS

(continued from page 5)

seemed free to publish whatever they wished and they were unsparing in criticizing the government on occasion. I understand that this was also true of the Chinese press.

With reference to the frequent charge that the government is honeycombed with corruption, 2½ months did not allow me to discover whether it is true or not. Personally I would have confidence in the integrity of the government people I met. From day to day one read in the local newspapers of the arrest of one or another official for corruption. Whatever the situation, active measures were being taken.

Student Riots - U.S. policy in Japan seemed to be the basis of most anti-American feeling among the students. It is felt by many in the Orient, Filipinos as well as Chinese, that economic recovery in Japan is taking place faster than in other Far Eastern countries, and that consequently Japan will soon be in a dominant position again. Some observers believe that Communist agents are using this to cause student agitation.

I do not know the true explanation for student dissatisfaction. Perhaps there is no single explanation. Letters upholding student activity which appeared in Shanghai newspapers, were not much different from letters which favor party line activity and are published in New York newspapers. Traditionally, agitation among students is recognized as inevitable.

RESIGNATION OF BOARD MEMBER

The resignation from the ABMAC Board of Directors of Mr. John J. Martin was accepted with regret at the regular board meeting on October 26. Mr. Martin has been a valued participant in the work of the Bureau since 1940, serving as Treasurer for seven years.

He is General Vice President of the Commercial National Trust Company of New York and in his resignation stated that pressure on his time from other directions necessitated his withdrawal from ABMAC.

American Influence - American influence seemed widespread to me. Although I personally met but a few of them, there are a fair number of American businessmen in China. American goods can be bought in most of the stores, but by Chinese standards are relatively expensive.

Most of the educated Chinese speak English or some other foreign language. I was surprised to meet some who told me that they learned English by attending Hollywood motion pictures.

There are a large number of Americans attached to various foundations and social service agencies, such as UNRRA, ABMAC, CNRRA, WHO, ECA, etc. Some of these organizations contribute personnel who act as advisors to various governmental ministries. The U.S. Army has a Military Advisory Group in China staffed by men of ability and character. Last but not least, there are the consulates and embassies.

AMERICAN BUREAU FOR MEDICAL AID TO CHINA
1790 Broadway New York 19, N.Y.

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Nov.-Dec. 1948

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Abmac Bulletin

VOL. X

JANUARY, 1948

No. 8

ABMAC Hopes To Help Stamp Out Kala Azar

ABMAC's plans for '48 include assistance to the Chinese Government's program for the control of kala azar, a disease endemic to almost one-fourth of China.

Chinese victims approach five million and the mortality rate is extremely high, Dr. J. Heng Liu, ABMAC Medical Director, reported before returning to Shanghai last month.

Dr. Henry E. Meleney of ABMAC's board of directors and professor of preventive medicine at New York University Medical College, has made a study of the disease and explains that it is entirely dependent on the existence in a given area of a species of sandfly known as *phlebotomus*.

"In order to eradicate the disease you must eradicate the sandfly," Dr. Meleney said. "Kala azar is confined to the areas where the sandfly breeds. Without treatment, in at least ninety percent of the cases, death occurs within six months to two years. Treatment will save this ninety percent but treatment is only the second line of defense. It can not control the disease. To date the only successful work done in China has been cure and not control."

Dr. Meleney said that incidence among children is higher than among adults and that the disease causes anemia and enlargement of the spleen with consequent swelling of the abdomen. The sandfly carries the organism in its mouth parts and injects it when it bites. Symptoms do not appear until from one to several months after infection. Dr. Meleney described one case of an American girl back from China for fifteen months before kala azar developed.

Ten intravenous injections of certain antimony compounds given over a period of from ten to twenty days will usually stop the infection. Several weeks are required for the spleen to regain its normal size and the patient his strength.

Lack of effective drugs and trained personnel have prevented Chinese health authorities from adequately treating the disease and as yet they have been able to do nothing toward its control. Fortunately the sandfly season in China is short, extending only from May to August.

The World Health Organization plans to send Marshall Hertig, American entomologist, and foremost authority on the sandfly, to China to initiate a campaign for the control of kala azar. Dr. Hertig has found that by spraying DDT around the entrances and inner walls of houses, the sandfly can be prevented entirely from entering. The insect apparently breeds in rubbish and stone walls near houses and possibly in burrows of rodents. Dr. Hertig has developed a technique which he believes can protect any community from the sandfly and with one DDT spraying may protect an entire village for a whole year.

The Chinese National Health Administration and the Friends Ambulance Unit have treatment centers in endemic areas. C.N.H.A. and W.H.O. hope to establish a sandfly control program as soon as conditions permit. ABMAC plans to help China in its fight against kala azar.

ABMAC Fellows Do Good Job

"The ABMAC fellows who have completed their work in the United States and returned to China, have become an important force in the colleges where they are teaching," Dr. J. Heng Liu, ABMAC Medical Director, told the executive committee at November meetings.

Dr. Liu said that despite China's unsettled condition, medical rehabilitation and reconstruction are making real progress. He said the greatest need was still for laboratory equipment.

"With the limited funds at its disposal," he went on, "ABMAC has made a real contribution through its aid to medical education."

Ruth Williams Finds Medical Progress In China

Ruth C. Williams, member of ABMAC's board of directors, and one of America's most distinguished nurses, recently returned from a trip to China, her first in nineteen years. She found a China that has made tremendous strides in nursing, in medical and hospital care and in the position of its women.

"China's nurses are the outstanding professional women in the country and I am proud of them," said Miss Williams who has been superintendent of the Institute of Ophthalmology at the Presbyterian Hospital for the past fourteen years.

Her mission in China was to see how ABMAC's training of medical personnel is being put into practice and whether the equipment and supplies ABMAC sends to China are being put to effective use.

"I was delighted with what I found," Miss Williams said. "The midwifery school in Nanking is outstanding in its program and efficiency. They have rehabilitated the building and they are training 110 women as midwives. There are 150 beds for obstetrical cases in the hospital and a great deal of their work has been accomplished as a result of funds supplied by ABMAC."

Miss Williams spoke of the way Western medicine has permeated Chinese hospitals even in the provinces.

"The Chinese have always been wonderful in their use and knowledge of drugs," she said. "They have great trust in native medicine. Today the Chinese prefer a Chinese doctor for anything medical and a foreign doctor for anything surgical. Their young medical men have done an enormous amount of research and have used their research scientifically."

Miss Williams spent eight years at the beginning of her nursing career in China. She nursed in a missionary hospital in Nan Hsu Chow in the Auhwie Province. She went there fresh from a year as a Red Cross nurse in France during World War I.

"When I went out to China in 1920," she said, "there was a tremen-

dous need for nursing and medicine. Even today with all the strides they have made they are just beginning to scratch the surface."

One of the brightest moments in her trip through China was a tea given her by the Nurses Association of China in Nanking when they searched through the membership rolls of twenty-five years back to find her original Chinese name—Wei Tsun-Ying, which means healing and prevention—and made her a perpetual member. The other high spot was her visit with Mme. Chiang.

CNRRA Thanks ABMAC

When Dr. Liu accepted the post of ABMAC's medical director, it was with the understanding that he would be able to volunteer his services to the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He has been serving as CNRRA's chief medical officer.

Dr. P. H. Ho, CNRRA's Director General, writes ABMAC: "The distribution of approximately 35,000 tons of UNRRA medical supplies is a stupendous task which the Health Commission of CNRRA has tried to accomplish to the fullest satisfaction of all the parties concerned. It is very fortunate for CNRRA to have had the leadership and guidance of Dr. Liu in performing this task. In contributing his services, ABMAC has actually given added medical aid to China.

"Since CNRRA operations are being brought to a close, I wish to take this opportunity to send you my best wishes for the continued success of your organization."

Four New Directors On Board

ABMAC is happy to welcome four new members to its board of directors. They are Dr. Everett I. Evans, surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, a friend of ABMAC since its inception and a leading member of the ABMAC Boston Chapter; Dr. Carl F. Schmidt, pharmacologist, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia; and Edmund Taylor, journalist and author of "Richer by Asia."

義

HUMANITY

ABOVE

ALL

紐約張總領事為本會歡慶十週紀念

張總領事平聲特擇十一月廿五日下午假座朱紅俱樂部設雞尾酒宴招待各界人士為本會歡慶十週紀念到會者不下三百餘人所代表之機關有中美政界、聯合國、紐約中美各工商團體及其他與中國有關係之學術與慈善機關、佳賓雲集、洵為一時之盛況

五時三十分行頒獎典禮給與歷年為本會服務顯著之華美人士會

儀如下：(一)由中國音樂家施氏唱美國及中國國歌(二)張總領事致詞贊揚本會十年來對華公益之貢獻之偉大(三)由本會長葛敏生博士致謝詞(四)前任會長葛斯泰博士介紹顧維鈞大使領獎受獎者係本會董事十人計得領獎景星勳章有薛維林博士、魯氏生博士、羅炳生博士、祿綬附勳表景星勳章有薛維林博士、魯氏生博士、羅炳生博士、克蘭博士四人計得祿綬附勳表景星勳章有李發成女博士、威佈斯、特博士、威廉姆斯女護士、梅亨利博士、盧芳齋、慈善堂五人本會副會長許肇推博士協助顧大使頒獎並朗誦各受獎者之功績措辭頗為諛諂使在嚴肅空氣中時有哄笑失聲許博士又代表本會同人等奉贈「博施濟眾」匾額與羅斯福施愛多夫人以表示敬意按其「光夫乃本會第一任之名譽會長云云

Ten Directors Decorated At ABMAC Birthday Reception

More than three hundred friends of ABMAC and China attended a reception in the Rainbow Room, Rockefeller Plaza, on November 25th, given by Dr. P. H. Chang, Chinese consul general in New York, and Mrs. Chang, in honor of the tenth anniversary of ABMAC's founding. Through its ambassador, the Hon. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Government presented decorations for "meritorious service to China" to ten ABMAC directors.

Dr. Co Tui, one of the founders of ABMAC, representing the board of directors, presented a Chinese hand illuminated testimonial to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., co-chairman of ABMAC's national committee, "in recognition of the record of great services" which she and her husband "rendered to China and to ABMAC." Dr. Co Tui then introduced the ten recipients of the awards to Dr. Koo.

The highest award, the Cravat of the Order of the Brilliant Star, was given to Dr. John Scudder, noted hermatologist, who trained nine Chinese physicians, nurses and technicians in the United States and with them set up the Blood Bank which ABMAC donated to China. Dr. Scudder ran the Blood Bank here before it was flown to China. When technical difficulties developed he gave up half of his six month sabbatical, flew to China and worked with the Chinese and American armies in Kun Ming straightening out the difficulties. This was part of his contribution to China and it was one of the reasons that the Chinese Government decorated him. Dr. Scudder founded the Blood Bank at the Presbyterian Hospital and also the Blood Bank for Britain.

Four directors received the Special Rosette of the Order of the Brilliant Star. They were Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, associate dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, for his formulation of the basic medical libraries for China and compilation of microfilmed books and anatomical slides which enabled the medical colleges of the blockaded nation to carry on their teaching; Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, chairman of the ABMAC board, economist and educator, who gave up his business activities during the war to devote himself to serving China through ABMAC; Dr. Edwin C. Lobenstein, clergyman, who has spent much of his life strengthening medical education in China; and Dr. Jean Alonzo Curran, president of the Long Island College of Medicine, who brought his technical skill to the selection of teaching and laboratory equipment which ABMAC sent China's medical colleges.

Five directors, two of whom are women, were decorated with the Rosette of the Order of the Brilliant Star. One recipient of this award was Dr. Minnie Lee Maffett, noted Texas gynecologist, who during her term as president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in America, was instrumental in enlisting the support of 100,000 American women for China's first Army Nursing School.

Other recipients of the Rosette of the Order of the Brilliant Star were Dr. Jerome P. Webster, outstanding plastic surgeon, who has trained many Chinese surgeons so that the maimed and deformed of China may have the benefit of the field he has helped so much to develop; Ruth C. Williams, R.N., superintendent of the Institute of Ophthalmology, Presbyterian Hospital, for her services as chairman of the ABMAC nursing committee; Dr. Henry E. Meleney, professor of preventive medicine at New York University Medical School and authority on tropical diseases, for his invaluable counsel on endemic and epidemic diseases in China; and C. T. Loo, for his work in rallying the Chinese communities to the cause of medical aid to China, who has given unsparingly of his time, energy and financial backing to this cause.

The decorations were accompanied by special certificates issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.



Left to right: Dr. Co Tui, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and the Hon. V. K. Wellington Koo with scroll presented to Mrs. Roosevelt at ABMAC's birthday party. The scroll reads, "Yours is the mercy that saves millions."

In previous years the Chinese Government awarded the Order of the Jade to five of ABMAC's present directors. These are: Dr. John B. Grant, Dr. Co Tui, Dr. Frank L. Meleney, Dr. Donald D. Van Clyke and Paul C. Smith.

Mrs. Lew Praises American Soroptimists

"As a liaison officer for the China Contacts, may I express, on behalf of the Soroptimists Clubs in China, to the Soroptimists Clubs in America, our deep appreciation for the excellent work of Mrs. Felicitas Keel and her China Contacts Committee in exciting interest in and securing the necessary funds for the Northwest School of Nursing at Lanchow.*

"After being trained, wherever those nurses go, they bring with them the spirit of friendship which has for long been the guidepost in relations between China and the United States. Certainly this bond is richly strengthened through your untiring efforts.

"The women in the Soroptimist International are looking up to American women for world leadership. May each of you say, 'Count on me, I am ready!'"

(Mrs. Timothy T.) Katherine Lew, Co-founder and president of the Soroptimist Club of Peiping.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The school in Lanchow is part of the Lanchow Medical Center which serves 170,000 people.

Through ABMAC the American Federation of Soroptimists Clubs was the first group of organized club women in the United States to aid nursing education in China and since the latter part of '43 has contributed more than \$22,000.

ABMAC Notes

Dr. Han Lih-Wu, China's Vice-Minister of Education and chief delegate to the recent UNESCO session in Mexico City, stopped in New York to confer with ABMAC directors on his way back to China. He said that one of his country's greatest needs in the educational as well as in the practical field is trained medical personnel and praised the ABMAC fellowship program. Dr. Han is chairman of ABMAC's Chinese advisory committee.

Dr. Jerome Webster attended the fourth Congress of the Latin-American Society of Plastic Surgery held in Montevideo, Uruguay, early last month. He delivered special papers on plastic surgery.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, ABMAC Medical Director, and Mrs. Liu left by plane for Shanghai on December 12th, after a month's stay in New York. Dr. Liu conferred with ABMAC directors on the formulation of the 1948 program of aid to medical education and services in China.

Four ABMAC directors from across the country attended the tri-annual board meeting held November 25th in New York. They were Dr. Minnie Lee Maffett, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Eugene V. Cowdry, St. Louis, Mo., who reported he now has nine Chinese students working under his direction in the Department of Anatomy at Washington University Medical School; Miss Gertrude Hodgman, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Mr. Joseph Wei, Washington, D.C. A dinner in honor of the board was given by C. T. Loo and ABMAC co-founders, Dr. Co Tui and Joseph Wei.

Friends of ABMAC:

December 24, 1947.

My husband was chairman of ABMAC for several years and I know how tremendously interested he was in this work.

He wanted to see ABMAC carry through every responsibility. We always have, — but at present we are badly behind schedule on one major responsibility.

We must furnish the six Chinese medical colleges where our fellowship-physicians return to teach, with enough laboratory and teaching equipment and chemicals to give these men the needed tools of their profession. They cannot teach effectively unless they have this much material help and we should have supplied them for this fall term. But we simply have not enough funds to do it.

I appeal to you for help to complete this job of ours.

We need \$30,000 for each college to cover their rockbottom needs. We can actually furnish you with itemized lists of things they ask for, so that you may be guided by your own generous interest in helping us.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore B. Roosevelt
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

I hereby contribute to ABMAC \$_____ for
medical aid to China.

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Contributions are deductible from income tax.

Thank You!

There must be a warm feeling for China all through this country because after our last Bulletin went out checks and contributions came in from ABMAC's generous friends all the way from Florida to Maine and from New York to California.

At the time this Bulletin went to press they had come from 88 cities and towns in 31 states and Washington, D. C.

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Fond du Lac, Wis.

A letter came to ABMAC this week from Ohio asking if any of the money contributed to ABMAC was given to, or administered by, the Chinese Government. We are glad to answer this question. With the exception of about \$400 a month, which is exchanged for Chinese currency toward the expenses of ABMAC's Shanghai office, all the ABMAC funds are spent in U. S. dollars. These dollars support ABMAC fellows—their travel to and from the United States, their tuition and laboratory fees, their living expenses and health insurance; these dollars purchase and ship desperately needed equipment to the teaching hospitals in China and to the medical school laboratories.

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